

Appl. No. 10/037,842
Reply Dated May 26, 2006
Reply to Office Action Mailed November 30, 2005

Express Mailing Label No.:
EV 362414155 US

REMARKS / ARGUMENTS

A. GENERALLY

Claims 45-80 remain in the Application. Claims 1-44 have been canceled. Claims 45-80 have been added. No new matter has been added.

In response to the final office action mailed November 30, 2006, Applicant has filed a Request for Continued Examination.

Applicant appreciates the opportunity for an interview with the examiner conducted on April 5, 2006.

B. CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 USC §102

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 12-15, 17, 20, 23-27, 29-30, 37-39 and 42-44 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,324,648 issued to Grantges (herein, "Grantges").

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)." (MPEP §2131 8th Ed., Rev. 1.)

Grantges teaches using two proxy servers between a user and the network device the user seeks to access. A DMZ proxy server 34 on the public side of firewall 32 does not "know" the URL of destination computers 28. This information resides on the private side of firewall 32 in gateway proxy server 40. To support this scheme requires a significant investment in hardware that the present application seeks to avoid.

Referring to Figure 1 of the present application, there is no proxy server on the private side of firewall router 109. Rather, an instance of a software system resides in the data processing system (116) to provide communication with WPA gateway 104 through another instance of the software RAGW 105. The specification of the present application further discloses that that a small business does typically not operate on a shared corporate WAN, and does not, typically, individually host and maintain a proxy server. The solution of the present

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invention is directed to a shared proxy system that provides the functionality of a proxy server through remote proxy agents (RPAs) installed on a gateway and on at least one data processing computer.

Applicant has canceled claim 1 as examined and added new claim 45, which claim recites limitations directed to using a remote gateway agent in communication with a remote proxy agent to permit access to a data processing system via a network. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 45 does not recite a proxy server as taught by Grantges and is not anticipated by Grantges.

Claims 46-57 depend directly or indirectly from claim 45 and therefore recite all of the limitations of claim 45. Based on the arguments presented above, claims 45-57 are not anticipated by Grantges.

Independent claims 14, 20, and 26 were rejected based on the rationale used to reject claim 1 (as examined). Independent claims 14, 20 and 26 have been canceled. New independent claims 58, 64, and 70 have been added and recite limitations directed to using a remote gateway agent in communication with a remote proxy agent to permit access to a processing system via a network. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 58, 64 and 70 do not recite a proxy server as taught by Grantges and are not anticipated by Grantges.

Claims 59-63 depend directly or indirectly from claim 58 and therefore recite all of the limitations of claim 58. Based on the arguments presented above, claims 58-63 are not anticipated by Grantges.

Claims 65-69 depend directly or indirectly from claim 64 and therefore recite all of the limitations of claim 64. Based on the arguments presented above, claims 64-69 are not anticipated by Grantges.

Claims 71-80 depend directly or indirectly from claim 70 and therefore recite all of the limitations of claim 70. Based on the arguments presented above, claims 70-80 are not anticipated by Grantges.

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C. CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 USC §103

Claims 3, 6-8, 16, 18-19, 28, and 31-33 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Grantges in further view of U.S. Patent Application 20020118671 filed by Staples et al. (herein, "Staples") and U.S. Patent 6, 633,905 issued to Anderson et al. (herein, Anderson).

To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). MPEP §2143.03, 8th Ed. (Rev. 2, 2004). Further, "[o]bviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art." MPEP §2143.01, 8th Ed. (Rev. 2, 2004).

Examined (now canceled) claims 3, 6-8, 16, 18-19, 28, and 31-33 added additional limitations to the examined independent claims discussed above. Thus, claims 3 (as examined), 16 (as examined) and 28 (as examined) recite a data processing system that is a multi-purpose printing center. Claim 6 (as examined), and 31 (as examined) recite a task of sending e-mails and electronic faxes. Claims 7 (as examined) and 32 (as examined) recite a task of reading a document over a dialed telephone connection. Claims 8 (as examined) and 33 (as examined) recite a task of powering on or off a host-connected device. Claim 18 (as examined) recite a limitation wherein the at least one application includes an e-mail application, a word processing application, a facsimile application, a telephony application, and an operating system component application. Claim 19 recites a limitation wherein the request analyzer, the request processor and the results processor utilize resident processing capability of the host device.

The examiner acknowledged that Grantges did not teach or disclose these limitations. In rejecting these claims, the examiner cited Staples and Anderson as providing these limitations.

Applicant has demonstrated that Grantges does not teach or disclose all of the limitations of the newly added independent claims 45, 58, 64, and 70. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 45-80 are thus patentable over the combination of Grantges, Staples, and Anderson.

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Examined (now canceled) claims 9-11, 21-22, 34-36 and 40-41 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Grantges in further view of U.S. Patent Application US 20040019638 filed by Makagon (herein, "Makagon").

Examined claims 9-11, 21-22, and 34-36 add limitations to the examined independent claims discussed above. Thus, claims 9 (as examined) and 34(as examined) recite a limitation wherein the proxy server is a wireless gateway in a wireless data network. Claims 10 (as examined) and 35 (as examined) recite a limitation wherein the proxy server is the proxy server is accessed with a wireless network-capable device. Claims 11 (as examined) and 36 (as examined) recite a limitation wherein the access device is a WAP enabled cellular phone. Claim 21 (as examined) recites a limitation wherein the network capable device is a wireless, WAP enabled phone and the network is the Internet network. Claim 22 (as examined) recites the limitation wherein the proxy server is a gateway between the wireless network and the Internet.

The examiner acknowledged that Grantges did not teach or disclose these limitations. In rejecting these claims, the examiner cited Makagon as providing these limitations.

Applicant has demonstrated that Grantges does not teach or disclose all of the limitations of the newly added independent claims 45, 58, 64, and 70. Applicant respectfully submits that claims 45-80 are thus patentable over the combination of Grantges and Makagon.

D. CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the current rejection of the claims now pending in this application in view of the above amendments, remarks and arguments. Should any further questions arise concerning this application or in the event the above amendments do not place the application in condition for allowance, applicant respectfully requests a telephone interview. Attorney for the applicant may be reached at the number listed below.

E. SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW


An interview was conducted on April 5, 2006. Elliott Light participated on behalf of Applicant. Examiners Andy Shaw and William Vaughn participated on behalf of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The subject matter of the invention and the referred art were briefly

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discussed. The participants agreed that an amendment proposed by Applicant appeared to overcome the 102 rejection based on Grantges.

Respectfully Submitted,

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